

A South Sea Story.

There is not a little of romantic interest in an account which has been given lately, in some of the papers, of the visit to this country of a daughter of one of the native chiefs of the Marquesas Islands. The latter is a small group in the Pacific, about nine degrees south of the Equator, and some four thousand west of Peru. Some fifteen years ago a company of sailors from a whaling ship put off in pursuit of a whale, and while engaged in the capture fell sick on their vessel. After waiting as long as they dared, to be picked up, they were compelled to direct their course to the nearest land. This was the Marquesas Islands.

The reputation of the islanders was bad, but even at the risk of being eaten by the savages, they were compelled by the certainty of death if they did not, to land. Contrary to their expectations, they were kindly received, and for nine months entertained on the native island, showing every disposition to have them remain permanently. They, however, kept a continual watch for passing vessels. One day a ship was descried in the offing. The men on the look-out on a neighboring mountain, the signal to his companions being, "In a paroxysm of joy they rushed to the beach, and hastily launching their boat they leaped in. The natives at first, taken by surprise, did not venture to land, but after their intentions, endeavored to prevent their leaving. There seemed no alternative but to push off on the moment. So, without waiting for their shipmate, who was making his way down from the island, they pulled their boat, and were soon far on their way, and were seen no more.

Mill, for that was the name of the deserted sailor, seeing all hope of escape taken away, thought at first, overwhelmed with disappointment, soon concluded to make the best of a hard case, and if possible to render what was a forced man a willing and pleasant home. In the chief's family, to which he had from the first been taken, he found many comforts, and he soon became a favorite. The chief had an only daughter, a sprightly girl of some twelve or fourteen summers, with whom Mills became more than a favorite. After five years residence in the island, he became homesick.

Not long after their marriage the chief died, and Mills, who had now acquired great influence, became a sort of regent, his wife being, according to hereditary usage, chief. In this capacity, he found what he considered a very dissipated and his efforts were largely successful. Cannibalism was abandoned, polygamy abolished, and the softened intercourse of civilized society gradually took the place of the old barbarism. Quite a flourishing trade sprang up with the ships which had been encouraged to stop there.

Mr. Mills became exceedingly anxious that Christian instruction, such as he could not give, should be imparted to the natives. For this purpose he wrote to the Sandwich Islands for teachers. Getting no answer, he resolved to go after them for himself. So, leaving his child, a boy about three years old, who had now become a chief, and taking with him a few natives, he went first to Australia, then to Van Diemen's Land, then to New Zealand, seeing some one who would be willing to go back with him—but in vain, as none could be found.

By an accident he was persuaded to visit America, and he landed at Salem last October, with means almost exhausted. The story is a long one, of his subsequent disappointments and trials. During the last winter, with a sick wife, and an infant son, (born in New York,) he suffered much, and after many fruitless attempts, was about to give over in despair the design of procuring a man to take the place of the natives. Not seem one in all the land who was ready to go, and none who were willing to send.

Just when bidding farewell to friends who had assisted him, one of the providences—they can be called, and a stranger in his way, a recent graduate of the Union Seminary in New York. As soon almost as Mill's statement came to his ears he offered to go with him. They are now just on the eve of their departure from the country.

These statements, which we have received from Mr. Mill's himself, are confirmed by most reliable authority. The whole story, of which we have given but a rapid outline, is one of more an ordinary interest, but it is one of the missionary societies have rarely found so favorable an opportunity of planting a mission among a heathen people as this presents.

Terms of the French Loan.

The *Venture* of July 15 publishes the following report from M. Magne, respecting the new loan:

REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

"SIRE: Your Majesty has again appealed to the country to ask the means for continuing the struggle so gloriously maintained by our valiant army in a manner worthy of France and of the object in view. Faithful interpreters of the national feeling, the Senators and Deputies have responded to the Emperor's appeal, by authorizing him to procure from the treasury, by the issue of Rentee, the sum of 750,000,000 francs.

"The time, money, and strength in his way, he had been leaving to the free choice of the Government, I come to take your Majesty's orders on these points.

"The state of the treasury and the resources at its command would doubtless allow it to provide for still many months for all public expenses, and your Majesty might therefore in this respect postpone using the powers placed in your hands. But it is the duty of a prudent administration to be always prepared for the worst, and to be ready for every contingency. Moreover, on the first announcement of the loan the capital to be employed it was immediately prepared and set aside. A delay would cause suspense, might be detrimental to affairs in general, and even to the loan itself, for which reasons I have the honor to propose to your Majesty that it be issued at once.

"It appears to me needless to discuss the numerous systems which have of late been proposed. The national subscription has been tried, and is recommended for its unquestionable importance, and the brilliant success with which it has recently been crowned, fully justified the preference given to it by your Majesty.

"In the two last loans the subscribers had the choice between the Four-and-a-half and Three per cents. I see no reason why they should not again have the same.

"I propose to your Majesty to decide that the Four-and-a-half per Cent Rentee shall be given to the subscribers at 92½, 25c., with enjoyment from the 22d of March last, and the Three per Cent at 65½, 25c., from the 22d of June.

"That the cash to be subscribed shall be paid as follows: One-tenth at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in monthly installments in eighteen equal parts, of which the first shall be due on the 7th of September next.

"These conditions will give the subscribers different advantages which are easily discernible.

"At the Bureau to-day the last quotation of the Four-and-a-half per Cent Rentee was 92½, 25c., and the Three per Cent 65½, 25c. These quotations compare with the purchase price, give to the subscriber already a profit of 5c. for the Four-and-a-half per cent, and of 6c. for the Three per Cent.

subscribers are certainly considerable, but at all times similar advantages were deemed indispensable to assure the success of negotiations. The old system had the fault of reserving the advantages exclusively to a few. The merit of a public subscription, and in particular of the present one, consists in offering them to all, and by throwing open the Rentee, in enlarging the basis of the credit of the State.

"I am, with the most profound respect, Sire, your Majesty's very humble and very obedient servant and faithful subject,

"P. MAGNE."

An imperial decree follows the above report, authorizing the loan on the conditions proposed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Not by the author of "Thanatopsis," "Robert of Lincoln," and "Minor Poems."

Fluttering nervously here and there. Round his ladybird—odd little elf—Now on an iron weed—now in the air. Thomas Tyt, to-morrow. Spat, spat, spat. I and you in this here tree. Live as jolly as ever you see.

Feedle, dee, dee.

T. Tyt, esp., is dressed in blue. Like every other high-born bit. With a yellow vest and choicer too—You'll hear him crow if you listen a bit. Tom-tit, to-mit. Spat, spat, spat. Examine this coat and vest of mine. I'm rather a buck in the to-mit-tit line.

Feedle, dee, dee.

The wife of Thomas, meek and brown. A simple creature, afraid of boys. Sits all day in a high necked gown. And sings a song about no noise. Tom-tit, to-mit. Spat, spat, spat. Lay on, my dear—nobody'll come; I'm keeping watch in this old grove.

Feedle, dee, dee.

A very retiring female she. A pattern wife, the dame-tits say. Always blowing and bragging is he. In the old established masculine way. Spat, spat, spat. I'm not the bird to run, that's flat! I'm too good stiff, you know that.

Feedle, dee, dee.

Heigh! look here! two, four, six, eight—Round and white—round and white—Mrs. Tyt watches 'em early and late. While Thomas is laughing and kicking his legs. Tom-tit, to-mit. Spat, spat, spat. Convent wife this—Mrs. T.—For a free and easy fellow like me.

Feedle, dee, dee.

The eggs are chipped and eight small tits. (The number of eggs) creep cautiously through; And, driven half out of the nest, they ask or refuse; but we firmly and confidently demand that prices must continue to range within the neighborhood of two dollars throughout the year. If they should fall below the figures we all the bulk of it is in the farmers' hand, there will see it spring very suddenly to the high rate when the European stocks begin to feel the effects of the shutting off of the Russian supplies, and when the speculators shall have control of the market.

We believe that the recent declines in Baltimore and New York have been the result of looking exclusively to facts on this side of the ocean, and either through ignorance or still grosser knavery, taking no thought of the compensating condition of things in Europe. Let the farmer, however act upon his own judgment, and rely neither upon editors, nor speculators, nor foreign bulletins too implicitly.

The Mayor of London Drunk.

A Paris correspondent gives the following account of an official visit of the Lord Mayor of London to Fontainebleau:

"On this occasion the Lord Mayor and several of the Aldermen of London (who were then the guests of the municipal authorities of Paris) were accompanied by M. Edouard Thayer, whose eloquence is proverbial, and speaks English with great fluency and correctness.

"After several hours devoted to sight-seeing, a splendid dinner was served up to our dear guests to restore them a little after the fatigue of the day, at which the municipal officers of Fontainebleau were present. At first all went on harmoniously; but after a good supply of champagne had been imbibed, M. Thayer's long and powerful tongue, and the most of the toast offered to the union of France and England, he pronounced a discourse which, advancing from one-quarter of an hour to another, gradually assumed the most magnificent proportions.

"The Lord Mayor was anxious to show that in long-windedness no nation surpassed the British; and scarcely had M. Thayer ended his long and gave free vent to his eloquence, when a royal half of wine was served. But the toast offered to the union of France and England, he pronounced a discourse which, advancing from one-quarter of an hour to another, gradually assumed the most magnificent proportions.

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From the Richmond Examiner.

Prospects of the Prices of Wheat.

It is becoming plainer and plainer every day that the large estimates of the wheat crop of the United States with which the newspaper and the public have been deluged for several weeks past have been premature and exaggerated. The housewives of 'Change have been counting their chickens before they were hatched. The harvest is not yet ended in all parts of the country, and in those districts in which it is, the farmers have been too much "in the grass" with their growing crops, after the heavy rains, to attend to threshing out their wheat. They have not yet ascertained the amount of their own crop, and it is very certain that their friends in New York and Baltimore, who have estimated for them, have drawn on their imaginations for their figures.

It is not a fact that the crops have been universally good in the United States. We know that in Virginia they have not been so, and the newspapers from various portions of the country are announcing the same truth of other wheat growing regions. In the region of the Genesee, where the wheat crop has been materially injured and curtailed by rains in the midst of harvest and in other large sections of country, especially the Western Reserve of Ohio, the crop has been much short of an average. The wheat crop of New York and in the James River and Valley districts of Virginia.

Nevertheless, we are willing to acknowledge that our present crop will reach upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of bushels, and that from fifteen to twenty five per cent. larger than the average figure for preceding years. We are willing to concede likewise that the abundance of our other crops of grain and edibles will enable us to spare more wheat for exportation than we have been able to spare before—say twenty-five or thirty millions of bushels, against twelve to fifteen in preceding years. We will admit that after deducting from this surplus our exportations to other portions of the world, we shall be able to send to Western Europe eighteen or twenty millions of bushels of the present crop, against only five, sent to that portion of the world, of the wheat crop of last year.

These figures, however, how far short are our eighteen or twenty millions of exportations to Western Europe, of making up for the ordinary fifty millions of bushels of importations from Russia, and the wheat crop of last year. We have already given our readers the opinion of Mr. Kettell in regard to European wants. Since then we learn from the *American Farmer*, that George Peabody, esq., the eminent American banker and Englishman, has given his personal assurance to his correspondents in the United States that all the grain that can be spared in this country will be required in Europe during the coming year.

We cannot conceive how anybody of ordinary intelligence can harbor the thought for a moment that the prices of wheat can seriously and permanently decline during any reasonable period. We do not pin our faith to any particular figure, we presume to advise producers to sell their wheat at once, and to buyers to buy it at once. We ask or refuse; but we firmly and confidently demand that prices must continue to range within the neighborhood of two dollars throughout the year. If they should fall below the figures we all the bulk of it is in the farmers' hand, there will see it spring very suddenly to the high rate when the European stocks begin to feel the effects of the shutting off of the Russian supplies, and when the speculators shall have control of the market.

We believe that the recent declines in Baltimore and New York have been the result of looking exclusively to facts on this side of the ocean, and either through ignorance or still grosser knavery, taking no thought of the compensating condition of things in Europe. Let the farmer, however act upon his own judgment, and rely neither upon editors, nor speculators, nor foreign bulletins too implicitly.

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Foreign Intelligence.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Ariel, Capt. Lefevre, belonging to Vanderbilt's line of ocean steamers, arrived at New York on Saturday, from Havre on the 21st inst. Among her passengers are Levi K. Bowen, esq., U. S. consul at Bordeaux, and lady, and Wm. Chase Barney, esq. The latter is bearer of a proposition to our government already submitted by the government of France. It proposes that the postage on letters between these two countries shall be greatly reduced and the direct communication more frequent. By this arrangement the increased mail facilities will not cost either government anything more than the ocean postage received on the letters carried.

FRANCE.

General Count Zamoiski has arrived in Paris from Constantinople, on his way to England, where he has been summoned by telegraphic dispatch, to take part in the negotiations for the organization of the Foreign Legion in the Crimea.

All the railway companies have acceded to the suggestion of Prince Napoleon, and on every Sunday special trains for Paris will be organized on the lines in France. They are to bear the title of Exhibition Trains, and will leave the different parts of the country so arranged that they will arrive in Paris on Tuesday morning, thus giving their passengers 48 hours to see all that is to be seen in the capital. The fares by the trains will be 40 per cent. less than the usual charge, and the persons coming by them will be admitted on producing their railway tickets, to view the Exhibition of Industry and that of the Fine Arts, or one of them twice in succession, if preferred.

M. Thiers arrived at Brussels on Wednesday. The Minister of War has just sent the sum of 50,000 francs to St. Petersburg to provide for the wants of the French prisoners in Russia.

Bets are freely offered on the Bourse that the subscription for the new loan will amount to nearly three milliards. By the terms of the last loan no firm or individual could subscribe for more than 5000 francs. This was of course evaded. No such restriction appearing in the present conditions every facility is given to banking houses to take the loan, and the Credit Mobilier alone will, it is said, take 30,000,000 to 40,000,000.

A hermitism society has been discovered at Bordeaux, and several arrests have been made. A charitable society called the Union, established for the ostensible purpose of assisting the workmen, has been secretly canvassing for pledges to Henry V. The society is said to have been connected with the Carlists in Spain.

The product of the customs and of the indirect taxes generally, for the first six months of 1856, show an increase of thirty-eight millions over '54, and of thirty-one millions over '53. This increase is due to two branches—principally the imports and the tax on transfers of property, and in a less degree to the stamp duty and the tobacco monopoly, while on the other hand, the export tax, the post office revenue, and the tax on the manufactures of native sugar have generally fallen off.

The Emperor is shortly expected to leave town for Boulogne, where he will be joined by the Empress, and remain until the time fixed for her Majesty Queen Victoria's visit, unless some change in the present arrangements take place.

The city of Paris is going to indulge in new taxation, after the example of the State; the bread affair has cost it many millions. The first tax to be applied is that of a franc a day on all the hacks, cabriolets, and public carriages of every nature. This will produce 1,200,000 francs a year.

The news of the arrangement of the Crystal Palace, which was arrived from America, that Mr. Greeley has not been in any way relieved from his difficulties by it. He is much bothered by the vexatious and dilatory process which he is made to undergo.

General de Marquis de Rochmore has just died at Arbee, at the age of 90, in consequence of injury from being thrown from a carriage. He was accompanied by Louis XVIII throughout his exile, and at the restoration in 1814 returned with that monarch to France, and filled several important military commands. He was afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the courts of Louis XVIII and Charles X. In 1830 he retired into private life, where he has ever since remained, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits.

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The Duke of Cambridge is to be immediately appointed generalissimo of the Foreign Legion.

It is thought that Lord Melville, at present commander of the forces in Scotland, will go to the Crimea to take command of a division.

The Rev. Theobald Mathew has remained in London since his return from Madeira, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice. His friends will be glad to hear that his health has improved.

It is reported at Clonmel that Mr. John O'Connell has accepted a government situation in London worth £1200 a year.

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Local and Personal.

Life-Pres